

OPENING UP OF OLD CHINA.

The Interior Will Probably be
Thrown Open.

CHECK EXCESSIVE DEMANDS

United States Will Try to Limit Dam-
ages Exact to Those Actually
Suffered by the Powers.

New York, Nov. 12.—The opening of the interior of China to modern civilization is regarded at Washington, says a Journal and Advertiser special, as a probable outcome of the present negotiations between China and the powers. While the details are being left to the ministers at Peking, in order to secure a basis of agreement, the information which is reaching the state department and the various representatives of the powers in Washington indicates that several important steps will probably be taken in the negotiations now going on which will tend to make easier the adoption of modern economic ideas in the celestial empire. The steps to be taken turn to a considerable extent upon the question of the payment of indemnities. An effort is being made by the United States, supported by the other liberal powers, to check the excessive demands and limit the money payment to the actual damages suffered by the powers with their citizens and subjects during the recent troubles. Negotiating this policy of moderation, the amount to be asked of China is estimated at \$200,000,000. It may be said to accept the principal demands, but these would not find a ready market unless the interest is secured in some effective manner and it is understood, incidentally at least, that the stipulated indemnities will be given for the part of the Chinese imperial government. It is felt both by the Chinese liberals at home and by the representatives of some of the powers that it is not wise or practicable to force reforms upon the interior of China with a rapidity which might lead to fresh outbreaks among the ignorant masses, like those which have recently aroused them against the "foreign devils." It is, however, in view of the representations which are reaching the state department, that the Chinese imperial government will adopt a policy which will sever economic reform and open the interior of China to the commerce of the civilized powers as rapidly as advantage can be taken of such opportunity.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BASIS.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—Following is the full text of the statement, evidently inspired, in the Olofsgazette of Saturday, as to the understanding reached by the representatives of the powers in Peking regarding the Chinese settlement.

Negotiations between the envoys in Peking for the purpose of agreeing upon the fundamentals for peace negotiations with the Chinese plenipotentiaries proceed favorably in the whole series of important points.

An agreement has been reached between the powers, particularly regarding the punishment of the main culprits, the mandarins and princes; also regarding the witnessing of the execution of such punishments by representatives of the powers; also regarding the principle of paying damages to the several governments for the cost of the Chinese expeditions, and for damages sustained by private persons and missions; also regarding the permanent stationing of sufficient guards for the Chinese legations; also regarding the ratification of the Taku forts, and finally regarding the maintenance of secure and regular communication between Peking and the seacoast.

About a number of other demands, put forth by separate powers, negotiations are still pending.

WASHINGTON IS DOUBTFUL.

Washington, Nov. 11.—If, as reported in the Cologne Gazette, the powers have reached a definite understanding in regard to China, its terms, as stated by that newspaper, omit several features which have been a source of discussion among them.

Probably the most important of these is the proposition to abolish the cumbersome office of the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, and place the duties of that body under the supervision of one person, who shall be directly responsible for the management of the affairs. This change has been long desired by our government, and is believed to find a hearty second among all the powers.

Official profess an unwillingness to discuss with any detail the existing state of the negotiations now in progress, and the impression prevails that an agreement has been reached. It is, however, not without cause that the Minister of State tonight he had no information bearing on the movement of the imperial family. He was not disposed to credit the statement that the court intended to leave for Szechwan province, further to the west, from where it is now, unless compelled to do so as a result of the military operations of the allies.

Expenditure for Indians.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The total expenditure by the government for the Indian service from March 30, 1899, up to and including July 30, 1899, has been \$29,325,217, according to the annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs, William A. Jones. The expenditure for the fiscal year ended last July amounted to \$10,175,107. Of this amount at least \$1,000,000 was devoted to the cause of Indian education.

Francis Maxwell Arrested.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 12.—Francis Maxwell, alias Donaguidi Reimondo, alias Raymond Brady, who is wanted in Chicago for robbery, has been arrested in this city and is in prison, pending the arrival of an officer to take him back to Illinois. He is under indictment for robbing Patrick Flood on May 12 last.

RAILWAY ROBBERIES.

Those Who Held Up the C. & N. W. Oct. 13, '99, to be Arrested.



LEADING FIGURES IN THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

The opening sessions of the new French chamber of deputies are being enlivened by spirited attacks on the government. M. Ribot, a former premier, criticises M. Millerand for remaining in a cabinet with whose leader, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, he has so violently disagreed.

ever perpetrated in the West," declared one of the express officials last night. "We have been looking all over the country for these robbers, and now here the official shrugged his shoulders and walked away."

Last night two men were brought to the West Lake street station and statements were obtained from them which show how the robbery was committed. Acting upon these statements warrants for five men will be sworn out today before one of the United States commissioners.

The man who received for the byname used to blow the American Express company's safe is known, and his signature has been identified by men who know him as a former railroad man.

The statements made by the two men to the police last night are those of men who are in a position to know the exact time and movements of the two trains which were approaching Tower W, on the night of October 13, 1899. These show how the robbers arrived at the scene of the hold-up and how they effected their escape after the robbery.

SPANISH AMERICAN MEETING.

Secy. Hay Formally Accepts Invitation for United States.

New York, Nov. 12.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Secretary Hay, on behalf of the United States, has formally accepted the invitation of the Mexican government to participate in the Spanish-American conference to be held in the City of Mexico next year.

Chili is understood to be satisfied with the program setting forth that the subjects to be discussed by the conference will not be extended at the suggestion of any power, and her formal acceptance of the invitation will probably be made soon.

Fernando E. Guachalla, minister of Bolivia, says that the object of his mission is not to obtain the intervention of the United States in the Tacna-Arica controversy with Chili. The Bolivian government, he says, has permanently established a legation here and his mission is to promote the friendly relations existing between the governments.

NEW FRENCH FIELD GUN.

A Government Agent Gets Information that Enables Him to Construct One

No One Knows How Knowledge Was Obtained—France Will Probably Disregard the Matter.

New York, Nov. 12.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Herald says that a decided surprise to the representatives of the foreign governments at the capital and to the United States officials generally to learn that an agent of the United States was in the hands of the French government, had obtained such exact and detailed knowledge of the plans for new French field gun, as to enable him to construct such a gun for the United States.

French field artillery is admittedly in advance of that of any other government in the world. There have been important features about the guns and their carriages that have been for several years kept secret from the other powers.

It was on a charge of having revealed to Germany some of the features of an earlier type of this gun that Captain Dreyfus was sentenced to imprisonment on Devil's Island. It was equally surprising that the war department permitted this information to become public, but no one was more for than the publication than were the high officials of that department.

What course the French government will adopt in the matter is not known at Washington. No fault can be found with the government of the United States for accepting the information that has been offered. The service of civilized governments to military and naval attacks at the capitals of other powers for the express purpose of learning all that is possible about the armaments of the countries to which they are accredited.

It is possible that France will never make any inquiries of the government in the matter. M. Thiebaut, the charge d'affaires of the French embassy, it is understood, is disposed to doubt whether much information of value has been obtained. He has not yet heard from his government in any way in regard to the matter.

Lieut. General Miles, who is president of the board of ordnance and fortifications, is inclined to make light of the publication. "Inventors in all countries," he says, "are continually working in the science of artillery and explosives, incorporating the result of their researches in improvements presented to their government for review and adoption. It is strange that the concentration of different minds on the subject should produce the same result."

It is understood that First Lieut. Matt. Seventh artillery, military attaché in Paris, had no connection whatever with the matter. It is intimated that the individual who disclosed the information to General Miles is now in Washington, but by the very nature of things his identity must be kept secret.

The Overdue Anglesey Arrives.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 12.—The overdue British ship Anglesey, on which 30 per cent re-insurance had been paid, has arrived here, 165 days from Swansea. Soon after leaving port she was in collision with the ship Rahama, but neither vessel was seriously damaged. Very heavy weather was experienced and Edward Mooney, an able-seaman was lost overboard during the voyage.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Preliminary Meeting in the T. A. Church Sunday.

DISCUSS WEIGHTY SUBJECTS

Oath-bound Secret Societies Opposed to Tenets of the Gospel—Teaching Moral Purity.

The meeting at the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon was conducted under the auspices of the Deseret Sunday School Union. The services, which were very interesting, were presided over by President George Q. Cannon, and were opened by the choir singing the hymn commencing "For the strength of the hills we bless thee."

The opening prayer was offered by Elder George Reynolds, after which the choir sang the hymn entitled "Sowing."

President Joseph F. Smith was the first speaker. He began by referring to the meeting held at the Theater in the morning, at which he said there were some things mentioned there which he desired to emphasize, one of them being the keeping of records. He said the necessity of this came home to him with great force the other day when he attended a gathering some date in relation to one of his early missions, and to his astonishment he had neglected to record some very important events incident to his mission. One of the most important circumstances of his life that of being baptized, he could not tell upon what day, and was not quite sure of the month in which he was baptized. It was said by President Heber C. Kimball in City Creek, where there is now a street, but there was no record made of it. All this ought not to be said, he said, by President Woodruff always had urged the young men as they started into the missionary field to keep a record of their lives, and of all the chief incidents connected with their ministrations. But the omission of these is not the greatest evil. When such things occur in the ward records, in the Sabbath school records, and the titling records the evil is serious.

President Smith said we are the people that are making history. There is no other people that is more maligned. We have commenced a new era in the world, and there is not a person in the Church who is not in some way or another making history, therefore a record should be made of all of the important events of our lives.

President Smith then turned to the question of secret societies, and stated that he often had proved the unbelief of Latter-day Saints against themselves with secret orders. "We are an order of ourselves," said he, "we are not a secret society, for there is no other people in the earth that has the same message. We are commanded to turn unto God with full purpose of heart to build up Zion, and not by ingratulating in any order of man. I hold that it is not necessary, nor a wise thing for a Latter-day Saint to join any oath-bound society. Many things have proved the folly and imprudence of a Latter-day Saint joining a secret society. If they are bound to a society, they are in some cases under oath to protect its members in guilt. One man who had joined a society had been told that some of its members were horse thieves, but he was bound by his oath to shield them."

President Smith cited an instance of a man who had been called upon a mission, but was unable to go because all that he made him was obliged to pay into secret societies of which he was a member. Another man was asked why he did not pay his tithing, and said it was because it required all he could spare to pay to the demands of the society of which he was a member.

"I know that it is unwise for a Latter-day Saint to connect himself with any of these organizations outside of the Church, and contrary to the counsel of his Priesthood. If he does so he has no right to the privileges and blessings of the Church, until he repents. No man who lives up to the laws of chastity as revealed through the Church of Jesus Christ can tie himself to societies where immorality is winked at."

The Whitney quartet followed with a beautiful rendition of "Oh, Love Divine."

Apostle Brigham Young followed with a few remarks. He also spoke of the excellent work of the meeting held at the Theater in the morning. He said the one thing that he would like to have heard talked about, among the other wise things, was the necessity of the Sunday school teachers preparing themselves. He spoke of teachers who are unable to talk grammatically. He thought it was a necessity for the teachers to be able to talk as correctly as possible to the children.

Turning to the theme of secret societies, the speaker stated that most of the men who have joined such societies use tobacco, and he felt impressed to say that those Church members who unite with those organizations will wane in their faith and finally apostatize.

The speaker then referred to his recent visit to California. He was in Los Angeles last Sunday, where he and Elder Nye, president of the California mission received a challenge from representatives of the Re-organized Church to discuss principles of the Gospel. Later he was called upon by one of the members who expressed the hope that the two churches would soon unite. The speaker told him that that could be done quickly if the members of his church would repent and be baptized for the remission of their sins, coming into the true church as others must do.

Resuming the topic of secret societies, the speaker again appealed to the Latter-day Saints not to ally themselves with them. Those who unite God commands will not be in need of anything else.

Apostle George Teasdale spoke next. He began by quoting the words of the Apostle John, "Love the world, nor the things of the world." He said that many had been members of secret orders when they heard the Gospel, but were now members of the royal family of God, the brotherhood of man.

The object of the Sunday schools, said the speaker, is to teach the children the advantages of a well spent life, and that the only true happiness comes from loving righteousness and hating iniquity. "We understand the value of human life, and the value of a correct principle."

The speaker then gave attention to the Juvenile Instructor, the organ of the Sunday school, and said it teaches the value of virtue, righteousness and truth. It also keeps the children posted upon the topics of the times. The work of the Sunday school board is a labor of love, and the members do not propose to exercise any unrighteous dominion, but their ambition is to prepare the children for the coming of the Son of God, that their faith may be built up, and that they may learn the value of righteousness.

Apostle Heber J. Grant next made a

few remarks. He said that he knew of no body of men and women that were more faithful and devoted than the teachers and officers of the Sunday schools. But the parents should take more interest in the schools, and visit them, as it would encourage the children as well as the officers and teachers.

The choir sang the anthem, "Praise Ye the Lord." This is one of the most difficult anthems the choir ever sang, and Prof. Stephens has been rehearsing it for some time. Yesterday was the first time it had been rendered since Prof. Careless led the choir. Benediction was pronounced by Elder Seymour H. Young.

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MUSIC LOVERS.

All who desire information of the address, etc., of Salt Lake's music teachers, should consult the Musicians' Directory, published on the Dramatic and Musical page of the Saturday "News."

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